P-PATCH COMMUNITY GARDENING PROGRAM

P-PATCH INVASIVE PLANT GUIDELINES



In community gardens there are many plants that people love to grow for food, spice or herbal uses that can become problematic and spread easily by seeds, roots, or plant parts. This is an attempt to teach about how invasive some plants we grow can be. Also, to create some best practices for eradication and containment using organic methods or grown in a way that they will not become a problem for the whole garden.



P-PATCH COMMUNITY GARDENING PROGRAM

Invasive plants in community gardens

What is an invasive plant? Common invasive species traits include:

Fast growth

Rapid reproduction

High dispersal ability

Ability to alter growth form to suit current conditions Tolerance of a wide range of environmental conditions



:Poison



:Must be Removed

Category A: eradication required in plots and common areas (include best strategies for removal)

Category B: These are abundant in some gardens and rare in others. In gardens where already widespread, control is required. Category C: These are common in all gardens and containment is required

Plants of concern: These are common in all gardens control and containment is recommended

Bamboo (Bambusa)





Fennel-perennial type (Foeniculum valgare)



Borage (Borago officinalis)



Calendula (Colendula officinalis)



Best Practices:

- Withhold water to control
- Dig deeply and frequently
- Be consistent and persistent

Best Practices:

- Dig deeply and frequently (lateral roots create new plants)
- Remove roots and runners (do not till or compost)
- Be consistent and persistent
- Shading helps to decrease vigor of plants.
- Cover Cropping can block growth

Horseradish (Armoracia rusticana)



Best Practices:

Deadhead prior to seed

Sunchoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*)

Frequent harvesting.

Poison Hemlock (conium maculatum)

Class A King County



Bindweed (convolvulus arvensis)



Best Practices:

- Deadhead prior to seed set
- Dig entire taproot.

Mints



Burdock (Arctium Lappa)



Best Practices:

(polygonum)

- Deadhead prior to seed set
- Collect and dispose of roots (do not till or compost)
- Be consistent and persistent

Japanese and Giant Knotweed

Oregano (Origanum vulgare)



Best Practices:

- Deadhead prior to seed
- Dig entire taproot

Horsetail (Equisetum arvense)



Raspberries (Rubus)



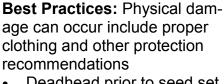
Best Practices:

- Dig deeply and frequently
- Remove roots and runners (do not till or compost)
- Cutting shoots close to the ground reduces the viability
- Be consistent and persistent

Deadhead prior to seed set

Best Practices

- Dig deeply and frequently
- Remove roots and runners (do not till or compost)
- Adjust pH, likes wet acidic soils to reduce vigor



- Deadhead prior to seed set.
- Dig entire taproot.
- Bag and put in garbage.

Garlic Mustard (alliaria petiolata) *Class A King County



Best Practices:

- Deadhead prior to seed set
- Remove upper portions of roots and stem as root crown can produce additional stems.

Best Practices:

- Barrier to control roots
- Cut back frequently